

**Tax Tools for Working Adults:  
*Climate Tax Policy***

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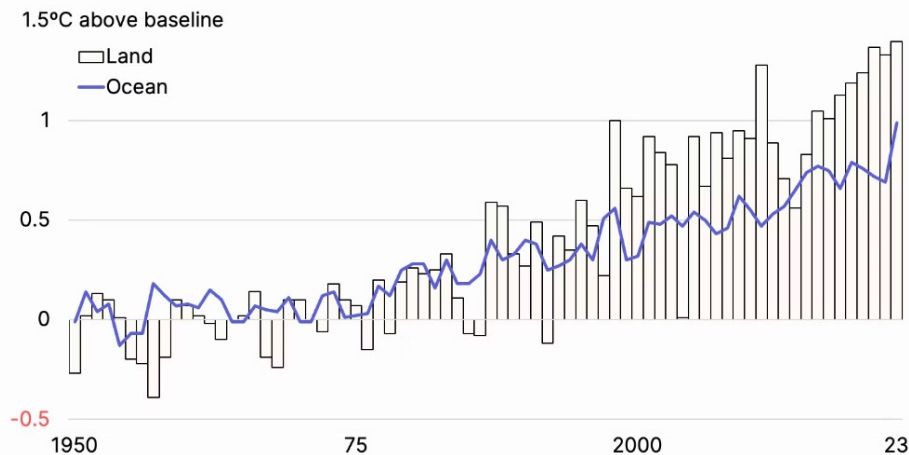
**National Academies  
*Tax Policy and Population Health: A Workshop***

**29 September 2025**

# Origin: How are we doing on climate?

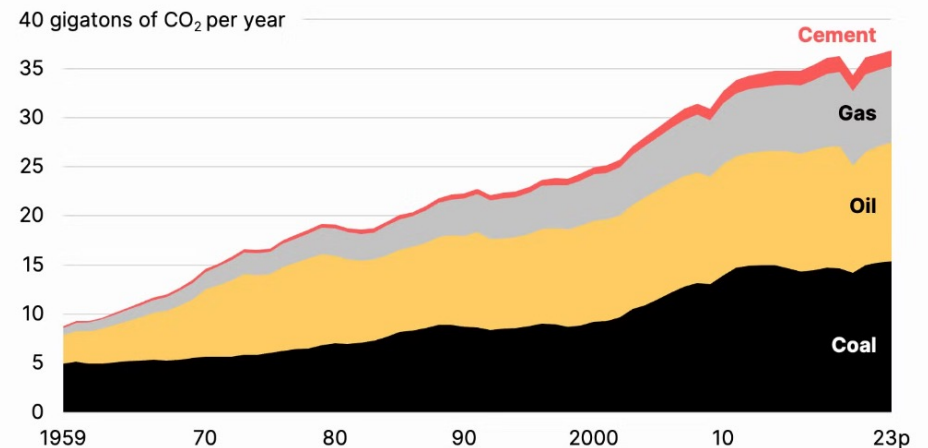
## Rising on land, spiking at sea

Temperatures are one degree Celsius above the long-term average, and spiking in the ocean



## Fossil fuel emissions are at all-time highs

Emissions have neither risen, nor declined, significantly since 2015

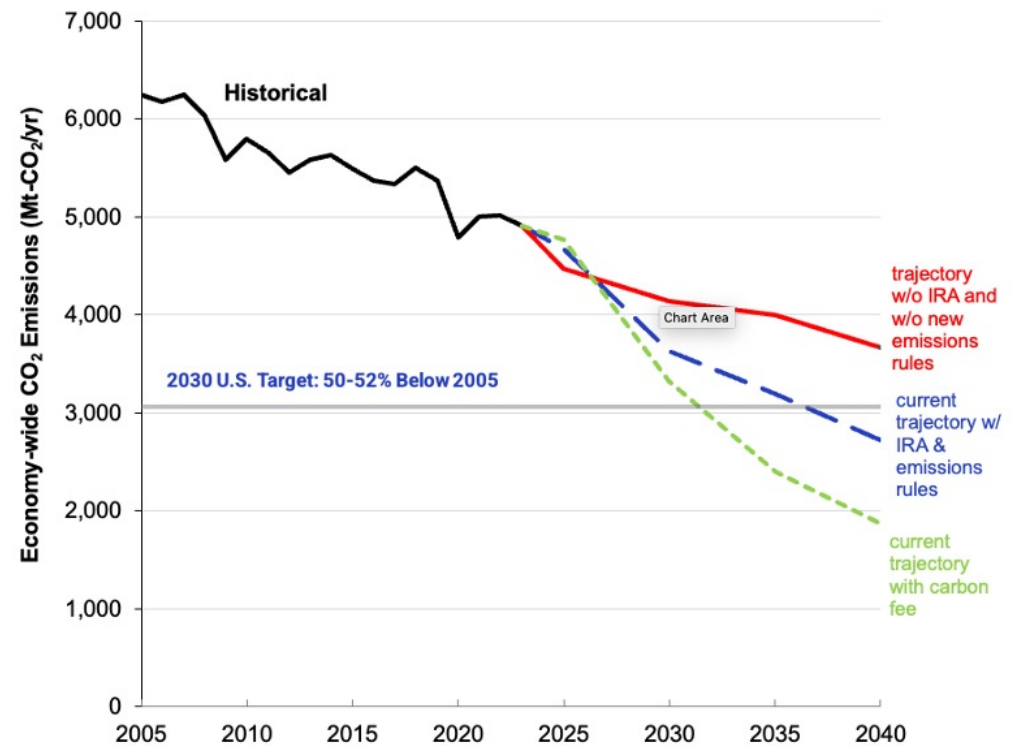


Source for graphics: Nat Bullard <https://www.nathanielbullard.com/presentations>

# Origin: US Climate Policy in 2025

- Trump as spoiler
- Likely repeal of part of IRA
- Regulatory Rollback
- Only progress due to:
  - US state action
  - technological change
  - prior policies

Emissions Reductions from a Modest Carbon Fee



Source: [Bistline et al. \(2024\)](#).

# Estimated Annual Average Household Costs (2023 dollars)

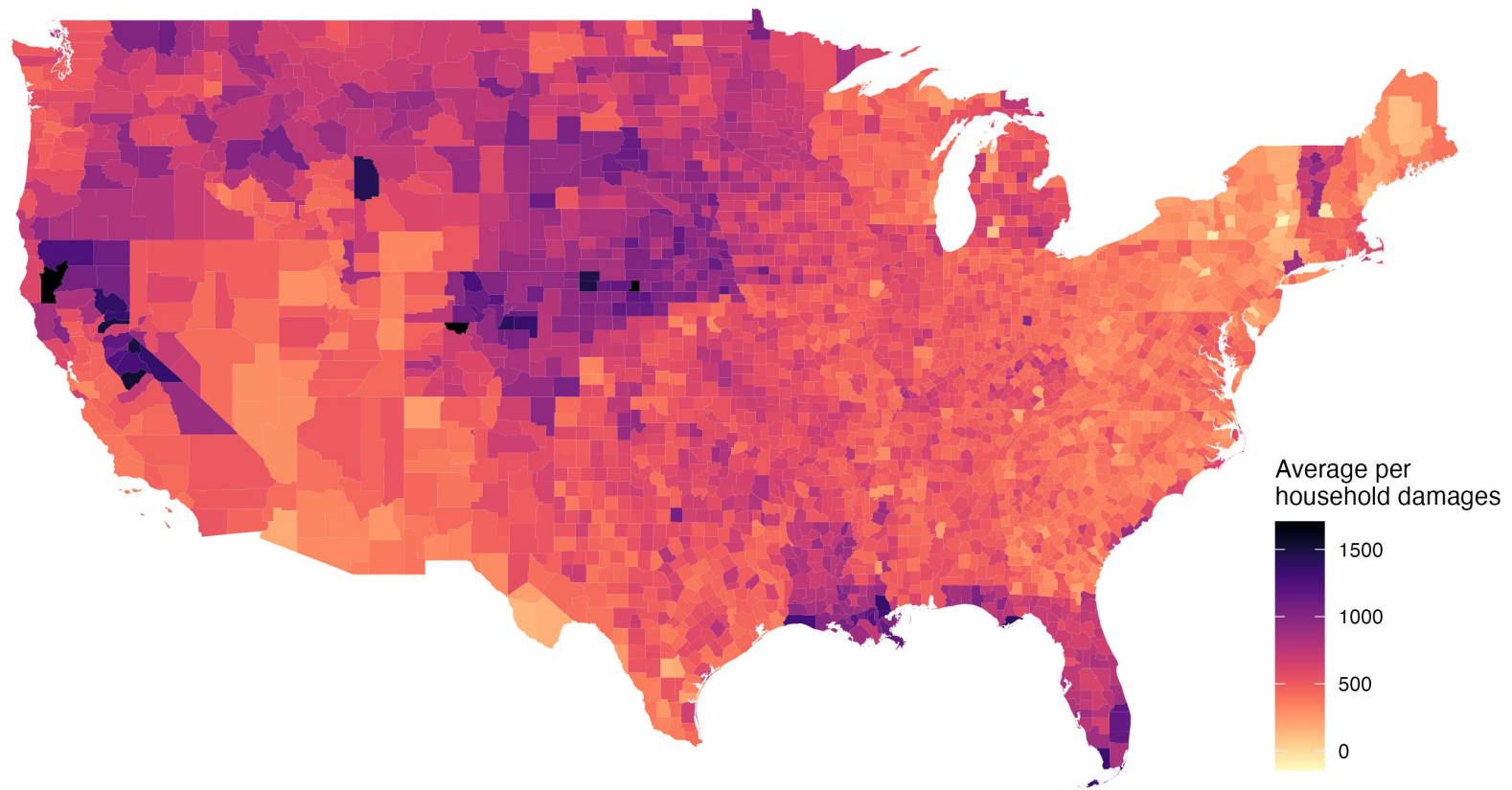
(Clausing, Knittel, and Wolfram, BPEA, 2025)

Category	More Conservative (Average)	Less Conservative (Average)	90th Percentile Costs	90th Percentile County
Insurance Costs	\$73	\$250	\$399	\$399
Indirect Insurance Costs	\$30	\$102	\$163	\$163
Energy Costs: Quantity Increase	\$10	\$10	\$32	\$27
Energy Costs: Price Increase	\$3	\$4	\$82	\$8
Indirect Energy Costs	\$2	\$4	\$73	\$7
Costs Borne by Governments	\$12	\$49	\$75	\$84
Crop Losses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mortality Costs: Heat	\$-1	\$-1	\$-1	\$-2
Mortality Costs: Wildfire Smoke	\$88	\$140	\$200	\$189
Mortality Costs: Natural Disasters	\$2	\$13	\$13	\$13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$219</b>	<b>\$571</b>		<b>\$888</b>

Source: Authors' calculations

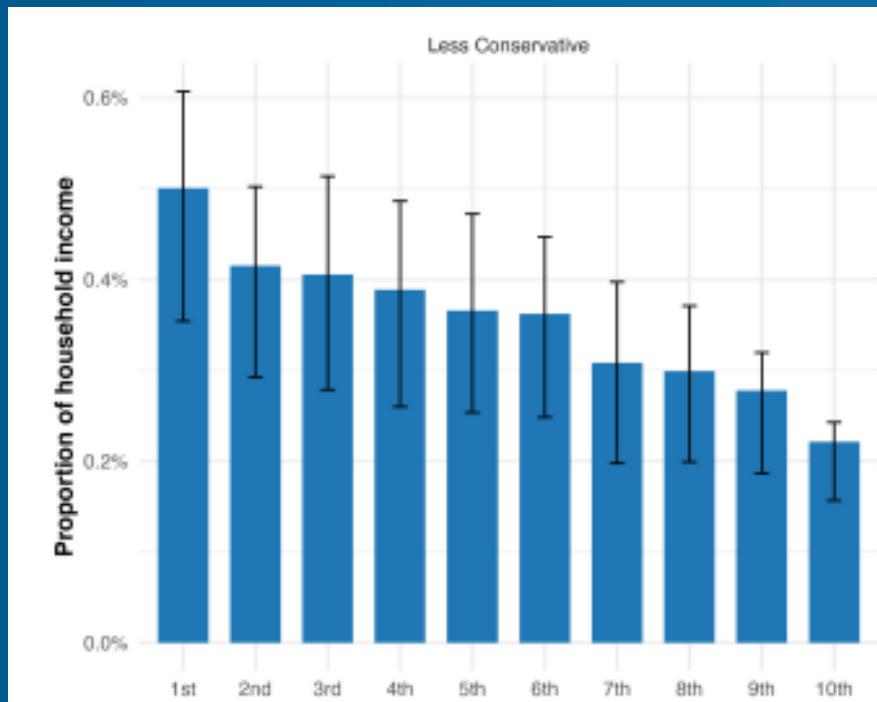
BROOKINGS

# US Climate Change Costs

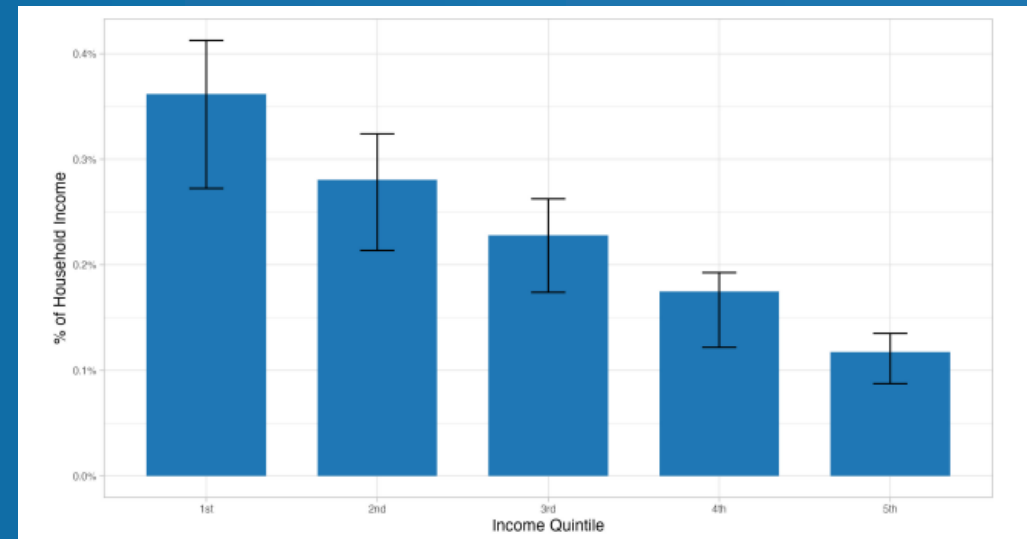


# US Climate Change Costs

## Home Insurance Costs



## Wildfire Particulate Costs



# Policy Intentions: 7 Scenarios for US Climate Policy

Scenario	2035 economy CO <sub>2</sub> (decline from 2005)	Average abatement cost (\$2023/t-CO <sub>2</sub> )	2035 household energy (\$2023/yr)
Current law; proposed emissions rules	49%	\$43	\$3,770
No new emissions rules	42%	\$69	\$3,790
Repeal IRA; no new emissions rules	36%	N/A	\$3,900
Expand IRA	51%	\$50	\$3,730
Carbon fee	62%	\$25	\$3,800
Clean electricity standard	52%	\$59	\$3,730
Carbon fee; partial IRA repeal	57%	\$18	\$3,930

Source: Bistline et al. 2024.

Note: Average abatement costs and household energy expenditures are shown in 2023 dollars and abatement costs are relative to scenario 3 ("Repeal IRA; no new emissions rules.")



## Making Carbon Pricing Work (Politically!)

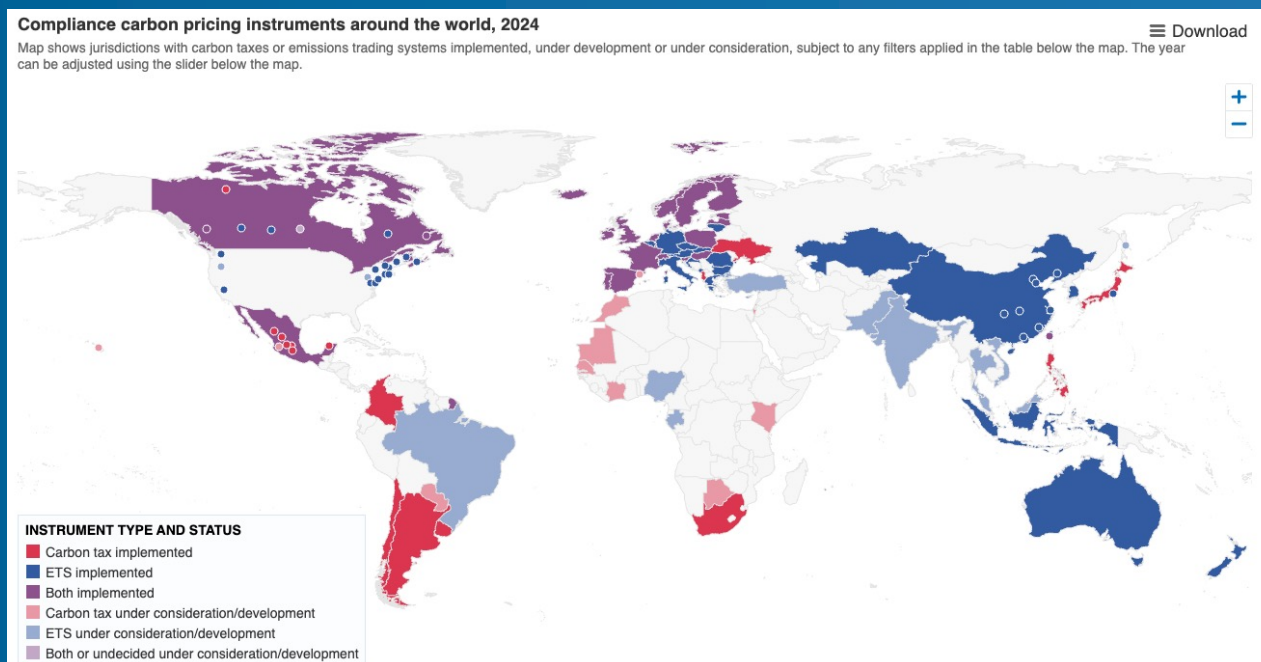
- Carve-out households via utility rebates and gas exemption
- Pair with tax reform and tax cuts for lower income households
- Address competitiveness concerns via border adjustment
- Keep administrative costs low
- Keep salience positive

# Key Challenges for Global Emissions Reduction

- Global collective action always difficult
- Multilateral agreement needs better incentives
- Geopolitical tensions high, as is nationalist sentiment
- US government not engaged
- Equity issues both within and across countries
- Global agreements and coalitions have potential

# Global Carbon Pricing

- 28 percent of global emissions covered
- Of G20 jurisdictions, most utilize carbon pricing, with Brazil/India coming on board; *only United States, Saudi Arabia, and Russia do not*



<https://carbonpricingdashboard.worldbank.org/compliance/instrument-detail>